APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/677,443	09/29/2000	Tanmoy Dutta	MSFT-0204/155639.1	4418

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Michael J Swope
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EXAMINER
TRUONG, LECHI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2126	

DATE MAILED: 03/03/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>29 September 2000</u> .

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   Claims 1-4, 6-7,9-16, 19-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Montulli (US. Patent 5,826,242) in view of SP (The State Pattern).

As to claim 1, Montulli teaches a server (a server, col 2, ln 16-37/col 3, ln 7-29/ col 12,

ln 14-57), at least one object (documents, col 2, ln 16-37/ the requested publication, col 3, ln 7-

29/ products, col 12, ln 14-57), one state (state information/ corresponding state, col 2, ln 16-37,

ln 58-68/ col 3, ln 7-29/ col 7, ln 15-32), a set of states (set-cookie, col 8, ln 1-10/ col 12, ln 15-

57 / col 13, ln 1-14), a request (request, col 2, ln 16-37/ col 3, ln 7-29), a second computer (a

client, col 2, ln 16-37), an indication of a current state (the corresponding state information, col

2, l58-68), perform ... based on selected state transactions(stored state transaction, col 2, ln 16-

37).

Montulli does not explicit teach state transaction, current state. However, SP teaches state

transaction, current state (page 4-8).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of SP to Montullin in order to put all

behavior of states in a single object and to make transition between states explicit.

As to claim 2, Montulli teaches a document (documents, col 2, ln 16-37).

As to claim 3, Montulli teaches the selected state transitions (state information

specifying, col 3, ln 7-29), permissions granted (identification, col 3, ln 7-29), the requestor

(user, col 3, ln 7-29).

As to claim 4, Motunlli teaches operations (expires attribute, col 13, ln 1- 7), the object

(the product, col 3, ln 1-14).

As to claim 6, 7 Montulli teaches a request(request, col 10, ln 44-50). Montulli does not teach transition the object to another state. However, SP teaches the transition between states (page 8, State transitions).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of SP to Montulli in order to switch one state to another state.

As to claim 9, Montulli teaches computer executable instructions (computer network system, col 3, ln 60-67), a set of states

As to claim 10, Montulli teaches at least one object in a set of objects (documents, col 2, ln 16-37/ the requested publication, col 3, ln 7-29/ products, col 12, ln 14-57), state (state information/ corresponding state, col 2, ln 16-37, ln 58-68/ col 3, ln 7-29/ col 7, ln 15-32), a set of states (set-cookie, col 8, ln 1-10/ col 12, ln 15-57 / col 13, ln 1-14), computer readable server (a server, col 2, ln 16-37/col 3, ln 7-29/ col 12, ln 14-57), request (request, col 2, ln 16-37/ col 3, ln 7-29), a client(a client, col 2, ln 16-37), an indication of a current state (the corresponding state information, col 2, l58-68).

Montulli does not explicit teach object management system, data structure at least subset of transitions, set of transitions between state, a current state. However, SP teaches state manager, state class, state transitions, current state (page 1-8).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of SP to Montullin in order to put all behavior of states in a single object and to make transition between states explicit.

As to claim 11, Montulli teaches a select state (the corresponding state, col 2, ln 60-68). Montilli does not explicit teach changing the current state. However, SP teaches if or switch test/ state transitions/switching between states (page 2-8).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of SP to Montulli in order to make selection between states in the current state.

As to the object management of claim 12, see the rejection of claim 2.

As to claim 13, Montulli teaches a network (Fig.1A).

As to claim 14, Montulli teaches an internet (the Internet, col 2, ln 16-37).

As to claim 15, Montulli teaches computer-readable instruction (computer network, personal computer, col 4, ln 18-31), a client (client, col 2, ln 16-37), server (a server (a server, col 2, ln 16-37/col 3, ln 7-29/ col 12, ln 14-57), object (products, col 12, ln 14-57 to col 13, ln 1-24), user (customer, col 12, ln 14-57 to col 13, ln 1-24).

As to claim 16, Montulli teaches operation(the expires/ check out, col 13, ln 1-24).

As to claim 19, Montulli teaches an indication of a plurality objects (select a product, col 12, ln 16-67/ documents, col 2, ln 16-37/ the requested publication, col 3, ln 7-29), a request (request, col 2, ln 16-37/ col 3, ln 7-29/ col 12, ln 12, ln 16-56), a server (a server, col 2, ln 16-37/col 3, ln 7-29/ col 12, ln 14-57), a set of state (set-cookie, col 8, ln 1-10/ col 12, ln 15-57 / col 13, ln 1-14), states (state information/ corresponding state, col 2, ln 16-37, ln 58-68/ col 3, ln 7-29/ col 7, ln 15-32), an indication of a subset ... state(the corresponding state information, col 2, 158-68), an indication of operation(the expires/ check out, col 13, ln 1-24).

Montulli does not explicit teach object manegement system, data structure at least subset

of transitions, set of transitions between state, a current state. However, SP teaches state

manager, state class, state transitions, current state (page 1-8).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of SP to Montullin in order to put all

behavior of states in a single object and to make transition between states explicit.

As to the method of claim 20, see the rejection of claim 2.

As to the claim 21, Montulli teaches check-out operation(check out, col 13, ln 1-24).

As to the method of claim 22, see the rejection of claim 13.

As to the method of claim 23, see the rejection of claim 14.

2.   Claims 8, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montulli

(US. Patent 5,826,242) in view of SP (The State Pattern) and further in view of LTD (State

transition control procedure for connection www browser and server in Internet - involves

searching transition path to attain target condition, based on which transition of controlled object

is controlled).

As to claim 8, Montulli teaches valid state (state information specifying, col 3, ln 1-29),

the object (publication, col 3, ln 1-29).

Montulli does not teach table of state. However, LTD teaches a state transaction table.

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of LTD to Montulli in order to store

information defining transition series order.

As to the system of claim 18, see the rejection of claim 8.

3.   Claims 5, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montulli

(US. Patent 5,826,242) in view of SP (The State Pattern) and further in view of Francis (US.

Patent. 6,182,092 B1)

As to claim 5, Motunlli does not teach determines the names ... in accordance with a

local language of requester. However, Francis teaches converting between a structured language

document and document of a native format (col 4, ln 27-45).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Francis to Montulli in order to

convert the document from one document format to another that user to manipulate the object

within the document.

As to the system of claim 17, see the rejection of claim 5.

4.   *Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to LeChi Truong whose telephone number is (703) 305 5312. The

examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

Fax phone: AFTER_FINAL faxes must be signed and sent to: (703) 746-2738, OFFICAL

faxes must be signed and send to: (703) 746-7239, NON OFFICIAL faxes should not be signed,

please send to: (703) 746-7240

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 305 9000.

LeChi Truong
February 24, 2003

ALVIN OBERLEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

TITLE: <u>State transition control procedure</u> for connecting
WWW browser and server in internet - involves searching
transition path to attain target condition, based on which
transition of controlled object is controlled

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: HITACHI LTD[HITA]

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0275524 (October 8, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

| PUB-NO | PUB-DATE | LANGUAGE |
PAGES	MAIN-IPC	
JP 11110351 A	April 23, 1999	N/A
015	G06F 015/00	

APPLICATION-DATA:

| PUB-NO | APPL-DESCRIPTOR | APPL-NO |
APPL-DATE		
JP 11110351A	N/A	1997JP-0275524
October 8, 1997		

INT-CL (IPC): G06F013/00; G06F015/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 11110351A

BASIC-ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - A state transition table stores
information defining external operation, when transition
ofcontrolled object from predefined condition to other
condition. Transition path to attain target condition is
searched and transition is controlled automatically. Order
transition table stores information defining transition
series order, using which transition is controlled.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A transition error which defines a
recovery operation during occurrence of error, is stored.

USE - For connecting WWW browser and server in internet.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to control state transition externally,
thereby new service processing system is realizable. Even
when automatic transition occurs in infinite loop, error is
detected and rectified.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/10

TITLE-TERMS:
<u>STATE TRANSITION CONTROL PROCEDURE</u> CONNECT SERVE SEARCH
TRANSITION PATH ATTAIN

TARGET CONDITION BASED TRANSITION CONTROL OBJECT CONTROL

DERWENT-CLASS: T01

EPI-CODES: T01-H; T01-J;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1999-238196